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Order No. 7, Development, dated 3rd January 1930.

Recorded.

2. The Government agree with the Chief Conservator that there is no need to continue the audit of the accounts of the concern by the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.

3. *Paragraph 3 of the audit report.*—The Chief Conservator is requested to report whether the amount due from Messrs. Parry & Co. has since been recovered.

4. *Paragraph 6 of the audit report.*—The attention of the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit is invited to paragraph 5 of the Chief Conservator's remarks.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.
 " Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
 " Finance Department.
 " Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.
 " Secretary, Legislative Council Office (for placing on the Council Table).
 " Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands (with C.L.)
 " Auditor-General (with C.L.).

APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide item VI, Papers laid on the table of the House at page 140 supra.]

G.O. No. 111, Revenue, dated 23rd January 1930.

READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 2221, Revenue, dated 25th September 1928.

[ABSTRACT.—Survey and settlement—East Godavari—Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions—Rented villages—Proposals—Placed on the Council table.]

II

G.O. No. 2874, Revenue, dated 8th December 1928.

[ABSTRACT.—Survey and settlement—East Godavari—Polavaram division—Cammiade's experimentally settled villages and rented villages—Orders passed.]

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III

*Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
No. F. 8544/28-8, dated 29th November 1929.*

C. W. E. COTTON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Read—the following papers :—

(i)

G.O. No. 2874, Revenue, dated 8th December 1928.

(ii)

Letter from J. B. BROWN, Esq., I.C.S., Collector, East Godavari, Cocanada,
dated the 17th October 1929, R.C. No. 7042/29-A-8.

[Settlement—East Godavari district—Polavaram division—42 villages
experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade—Scheme report submitted.]

I have the honour to submit the scheme report sent by the
Special Settlement Officer, No. I Party.

2. The classification of soils is lenient as is clear from the very
modest enhancement in the assessment on dry lands. No reasonable
exception can be taken to it. The dry grouping also is appropriate.

3. The classification of irrigation sources follows the classification
adopted in the settled villages of Polavaram. As regards private
tanks I can see no logical reason for giving preferential treatment to
the two private tanks in Puchikapadu, one of which is an unrecog-
nized private tank. In my opinion there should be no exception to
the general principle adopted in each class of cases.

4. The proposal to assess manavari land at rates one taram
higher than the appropriate dry rates may be adopted.

5. The financial results show a large increase in assessment
under wet land. This is due to the very low level of wet rates
obtaining at present. The proposed wet rates yield an average of
only Rs. 3 an acre approximately.

6. I consider it imprudent for Government to bind themselves to
levy no charge for second crop on wet lands during the period of
settlement. It is impossible to foresee what developments there
will be in irrigation in the next 30 years. The charge for a second
crop in registered single crop wet lands may be regulated by
paragraph 1 (1) and (2) of Board's Standing Order No. 5.

7. I support the proposal that the present kistbandi be replaced
by one of four equal instalments payable in October, November,
February and March.

8. I presume that the ordinary village accounts should be main-
tained in future for the newly settled villages. In paragraph 3 of
his endorsement R.C. No. A-8/6782, dated 12th May 1926,
Mr. Bracken reported that village establishment for two additional

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villages would be required if the rented and Cammiade's experimentally settled villages were brought under a regular settlement. I shall report further on this point.

9. Paragraph 7 of the draft notification will require modification if the Board concurs in the view expressed by me in paragraph 6 above. Paragraph 11 of the draft notification will need alteration if the two private tanks are treated as Government tanks.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from M. K. VELLODI, Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer (Settlement Department), Party No. I, Cocanada, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue and Settlement, Madras (through the Government Agent, East Godavari district), dated 29th August 1929, R. Dis. No. 9/R-29.

[Settlement—East Godavari district—Polavaram division—42 villages experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade—Scheme report—Submitted.]

I beg to submit my proposals for the settlement on ryotwari principles of the 42 villages in the Polavaram taluk which were experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade.

2. *Previous revenue history.*—Prior to the experimental settlement by Mr. Cammiade these villages had been rented out by Government from year to year to the highest bidder who in turn distributed the rent over the actual holdings and collected it from the occupiers of the land. This system was considered to be unsatisfactory and it was decided that arrangements should be made for the establishment of direct relations between the Government and the cultivators. The object of the experimental settlement of Mr. Cammiade was to give effect to this decision. His proposals were sanctioned in G.O. No. 2233, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1911. Their main features were that a flat rate based on the average rents for the 10 years preceding fasli 1319 was imposed on both dry and wet lands subject to a maximum of 8 annas in the case of dry lands and Re. 1 in the case of wet lands and that the assessment thus calculated was collected by Government direct from the occupiers of land. The rates varied from 2 annas to 8 annas an acre for dry land and 6 annas to Re. 1 for wet. No extra charge was levied for the cultivation of a wet crop on dry land or of a second crop on wet land. Occupancy right was not recognized and neither a classification of soils nor a grouping of dry lands or of irrigation sources was made. This experimental settlement was sanctioned for three years and the Collector was asked to report on the success or otherwise of the experiment after that period. In 1917, the Collector reported that the experiment was a success and accordingly in G.O. No. 544, Revenue, dated 8th February 1918, the Government ordered its continuance for a further period, subject however to the modification that the wet rates fixed by Mr. Cammiade were to be enhanced by 25 per cent and that a uniform water-rate of Re. 1 per acre was to be charged on dry lands irrigated with water from Government sources of irrigation. The rates as thus revised were to be in force until the next resettlement of the settled villages in the Polavaram division, i.e., until the end of fasli 1338. The period of the existing arrangements has thus expired in the 42 villages under report.

3. *Survey and Settlement.*—The villages were surveyed for the first time in connexion with the experimental settlement of Mr. Cammiade. In G.O.

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Ms. No. 1805, Revenue, dated 19th October 1926, a revision survey of the villages was sanctioned and the survey was notified in B.P. Ms. No. 2921, dated 14th December 1926. The survey was carried out by Survey Party No. II. Appendix I shows the areas under the several descriptions of land in the 42 villages in question according to the revision survey in comparison with similar areas as per the Cammiade's experimental settlement and the latest revenue accounts. The aggregate area of the 42 villages remains much the same as before, but alterations have been made in the descriptions of land during the course of the final check of survey records and the preliminary settlement operations. These alterations are due to the revisions of the ayacut and the correct classification of poramboke lands with strict reference to the communal requirements of the tract, which are some of the changes incidental to a ryotwari settlement.

As regards settlement, a preliminary report was submitted by the Special Settlement Officer—Mr. Holdsworth—with his letter R.O.C. No. 249-B and C/26, dated 6th May 1926, in which he proposed that a full settlement of the tract on ordinary lines should be introduced and occupancy rights conferred on the existing cultivators in respect of lands in their occupation. In paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 2874, Revenue, dated 8th December 1928, the Government agreeing with the Special Settlement Officer and the Board of Revenue directed that the villages be settled on ryotwari principles and called for a detailed Scheme Report. The present report deals with the detailed proposals for settlement.

4. *Description of the tract.*—A full description of the tract and of the people is given in Mr. Cammiade's report and in that of Mr. Holdsworth. Of the 42 villages under settlement, 32 lie at the foot of or not very far from the Pappi Hills. These hills lie in the north-east corner of the taluk and in some places rise to a height of nearly 3,000 feet. The remaining ten villages lie in the west on the Nizam's border. Here the country is not hilly but is more in the nature of an undulating plain covered with jungle. There are no rivers, the only stream of any importance being the Byneru which starting from the Pappi Hills runs in a south-easterly direction and joins the Yerra kalva in Kovvur taluk.

The inhabitants are mostly Koyas. The Koyas in Polavaram taluk are, except in one or two villages, different from the Koyas of Bhadrachalam. In fact, there is very little to distinguish them from the people of the plains. They have settled modes of life; they are not so very much addicted to drink and as a consequence, presumably, they are not in the clutches of the sowcar to the same extent as the Koyas of Bhadrachalam. Their methods of cultivation are also less crude. Besides the Koyas the other important castes in these 42 villages are Hill Reddis, Kammas, Malas, Madigas and a few Christians.

5. *Economic condition.*—Recorded statistics for estimating the economic condition of the tract are extremely meagre. This has however been partially made up by the detailed enquiries which have been conducted in each village both by my staff and myself during the course of our inspection.

The aggregate population of the 42 villages as per the census of 1921 has not been separately recorded in the village census statistics. As enumerated by my staff, it is roughly 7,500 which represents an average density of 203 per square mile as against the census figure 123 for the whole division. There is no doubt that the population has increased since the experimental settlement.

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There is a considerable extent of land available for cultivation which affords ample scope for expansion (vide Appendix I).

The soil is almost entirely of the red ferruginous series. Cholam and paddy are the only food grains of importance; castor, gingelly and to a limited extent cumbu, ragi, horsegram and chillies are also grown. The area under the main crops in fasli 1337 is given in Appendix II. Paddy is sown broadcast except in one or two villages where transplantation is resorted to. For paddy the land is ploughed two or three times in July after the monsoon breaks and the seed is sown in August. In September the crop is weeded and the harvest takes place early in December. The crop is then left to dry for one or two months and then trodden by bulls. No manure is used as a rule except that the ryot pens his own sheep or goats in the field. The routine of cultivation as regards the dry crops is almost the same, except that the land is not ploughed so many times; in some cases, as for example cholam, the seed is sown a month or two later than paddy.

Statistics of rainfall are given in Appendix III. It will be seen that the average rainfall in Polavaram is slightly less than the average for the district. It should be borne in mind, however, that the district includes Bhadrachalam and Nugur which are the two taluks where rainfall is heaviest. Most of the rain falls during the south-west monsoon and the average rainfall during this season is even higher than for the district as a whole. The taluk entirely depends upon local rainfall for cultivation and as the cultivation is carried on during the months of the south-west monsoon, any failure of the monsoon must result in a failure of crops. A perusal of the remission figures from faslis 1331 to 1338 (Appendix IV), however, shows that there has been very little remission on account of failure of crops, which would indicate that the rainfall has been on the whole quite sufficient and consistent.

There are no elaborate systems of irrigation in the tract under settlement. In 21 out of the 42 villages there is no wet cultivation at all. In the remaining villages irrigation is carried on from minor irrigation tanks, from a few jungle streams under the control of the Public Works Department and from private tanks, some of which are recognized and others not. At the time of Mr. Cammiade's experimental settlement there were altogether 12 recognized sources of irrigation with a wet ayacut of 150 acres of ayan land and 55 acres of minor inam land. Besides, irrigation is also being carried on by the interception of surface drainage. As already stated, the Government sources were not classified on settlement principles as such a classification was not required for the purposes of experimental settlement, the rate of assessment having been based on the previously existing rentals.

There are two roads in the taluk, namely, the one that runs from Kovvur to Jangareddigudem which does not touch any of the 42 villages, and a road branching off from Koyyalagudem and connecting this road with Polavaram. There is regular bus service on these roads which are both metalled. Of the two, the latter is the more important so far as the villages under settlement are concerned. It will be observed from a perusal of the map* accompanying this report that the villages in the western corner of the taluk are those that are worst served with roads. These are connected by forest roads and fair weather cart-tracts which are impassable during the rains. The only markets for these 42 villages are at Kannapuram, Jilugumilli and Bottayagudem. Produce from these villages is also sold at Jangareddigudem.

* Not printed.

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The following table gives particulars of the agricultural stock in the villages in question. The figures are taken from the cattle census of fasli 1334 for 35 villages. Figures for the other seven villages are not available and the number of cattle existing at present has been adopted. The Koyas drive a brisk trade in these cattle which are bought by the people from the plains.

Statement showing agricultural statistics of the villages experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade.

Particulars	Number.
Bulls and bullocks ...	2,860
Cows ...	3,176
Bulls and heifers under four years ...	2,207
He-buffaloes ...	140
She-buffaloes ...	867
Buffaloes under four years ...	534
Sheep ...	522
Goats ...	1,882
Horses and ponies ...	21
Carts ...	131
Ploughs ...	1,247
Oil-mills ...	3

Cases of recorded sales of land are few. There have been practically no cases of sales of wet land, while under dry 71 documents relating to the period from 1911 to 1928 were examined in the Sub-Registrar's Office at Polavaram, and the result is exhibited in the subjoined table.

Proposed rate of assessment.	1911 to 1919.		1920 to 1928.		Ratio of increase in price [columns (3) and (5)]	Ratio of price to assessment [columns (1) and (6)].
	Documents examined.	Price per acre.	Documents examined.	Price per acre.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RS. A. P.		RS.		RS.		
0 5 0 ..	4	15	23	21	1 40	67
0 9 0 ..	18	21	14	34	1 62	60
0 12 0 ..	6	32	6	35	1 09	47
Total ..	28	22	43	27	1 23	55

It will be seen that the average price of dry land is Rs. 27 per acre and that there has been no appreciable rise in price since the experimental settlement of Mr. Cammiade. In the villages that I visited, I have not come across any sale of wet land. But my Special Assistant Settlement Officer reports that in one of the villages he inspected there were two such cases and that the lands were sold at Rs. 300 per acre. This is very high price and cannot be regarded as the normal price of the wet land in the tract. It must be pointed out that under the Hill Tribes Act no member of the hill tribe is allowed to alienate his land without the permission of the Assistant Agent. This partly accounts for the small number of transactions recorded, but the

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main reason of course is that there is such a large extent of land available for cultivation in each village that land has practically little or no saleable value; the absence of occupancy right in the land and of a sense of private property therein is also perhaps another contributory cause.

There is no evidence that lands are leased to any appreciable extent.

The cost of cultivation in the tract is generally very low. Enquiries made in the Koya villages show that the cost of cultivating an acre of dry land, taking cholam as the standard crop, ranges between Rs. 3-4-0 and Rs. 5; the cost in the case of paddy is perhaps a little more. The low cost of cultivation is due to the fact that in Koya villages no expenses are incurred on account of labour or manure; labour is seldom hired, no manure is used, cattle are not bought but are reared by the Koyas; in fact, except for the slight expense of a few farm implements and the price of seed, the Koya ryot has no expenses of cultivation. The Koya seldom takes the produce to the markets for sale. The practice is for the merchants to go to the villages at the time of the harvest and buy the paddy and the cholam on the spot. Apart from the proceeds of cultivation, the Koyas derive a substantial income from the produce of fruit-trees like tamarind, the usufruct of which they are allowed to enjoy free. In the off-season the Koyas work in the reserves of the Forest department and occasionally work for the Public Works Department also in constructing and repairing roads. Their one curse is their excessive love of drink and it is particularly unfortunate that the toddy season starts just about the time when the dry crops are ready for harvest. When the palmyra calls, the Koya hears nothing else. Otherwise the yield from the lands should be more than what it is now in these villages.

I have not considered it necessary to discuss the economic condition of non-Koyas who in these villages constitute but a small minority. They are as a rule plainmen and are in every way better off than the Koyas.

6. *Proposals for settlement*—(1) *Classification of soils*.—As a preliminary to a settlement on ryotwari principles, a classification of soils has been carried out in the 42 villages in question. The classification has been made on the usual five sorts system. Appendix V shows the detailed results of the classification. The soil belongs almost entirely to the red ferruginous series. Under the wet head, nearly 50 per cent of the land has been classified as red loam and the rest as red sand except about 11 acres of land which have been classed as regar loam. Under dry 95 per cent of the land has been classed as red sand, 4 per cent as red loam and only 1 per cent under the black series. The classification has been carried out with great care and the sorts determined with due consideration. I myself inspected the classification in detail in 25 villages, while the remaining villages were inspected by two of my Special Assistant Settlement Officers. On the whole, it may be said that the classification has been fixed as leniently as the nature of the soil and the circumstances of the tract might justify.

(2) *Dry grouping*.—Of the 42 villages under settlement, 32 villages have been placed in the third group and the rest in the fourth group. The grouping has been done with due regard to such factors as accessibility, unhealthiness and liability to ravages by wild animals. The villages proposed for the fourth group constitute what may be described as the Puchikapadu group which are the least accessible. There are no roads connecting these with each other or with the main road, the nearest point on which, viz.,

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Jangareddigudem, is more than 20 miles away from Puchikapadu. All these villages lie at a distance of more than 45 miles from Polavaram—the taluk headquarters. The remaining villages which for convenience may be referred to as the Kannapuram group lie nearer the road; in Kannapuram a weekly market is held where the produce from the surrounding villages is sold. These villages are not also far from the headquarters of the taluk with which the majority of them are connected by a metalled road. In the matter of situation and accessibility they stand on much the same footing as the seventeen villages of the Polavaram division settled in 1899 and placed in group III. The same group has therefore been adopted for these villages also. The proposed grouping is illustrated in the accompanying map.*

(3) *Classification of irrigation source.*—I have already stated that Mr. Cammiade recognized twelve Government sources of irrigation but that he did not classify them, as the wet rates adopted by him were arrived at, in the same way as the dry rates, by striking the average of the rentals of the ten previous years. The sources have now been classified according to settlement principles. Two of them have been placed in the second class and the other ten in the third class. The method of classification is the same as that adopted in the villages of Polavaram which have already been settled on ryotwari principles. The lowest class adopted in these villages is the third, under which come all tanks with a supply of five months or less. The two sources proposed to be placed in second class have each a supply of over five months.

Besides the twelve sources already mentioned, seven new sources have been recognized. These include six tanks situated on land not classed as poramboke and hitherto treated as private sources of irrigation. Four of these are covered by permission granted by the Government Agent and the remaining two are unrecognized private sources. Each of them has been irrigating an extent of not less than ten acres, on which no water-rate is at present levied. None of the tanks for which permission has been granted by the Government Agent is held on conditions the fulfilment of which will entitle the persons who have been granted such permission to continue to have them as private tanks. Nor does it appear that these persons have spent any substantial sums for their construction, repair or maintenance, so as to give them any reasonable claim to retain them as private. Considering the future development of irrigation in the tract, it is, I submit, essential that Government should retain all these tanks in their own hands, unless such a course in any particular case is found to be manifestly unfair. This policy has already been accepted by Government and will be given effect to in connexion with the present settlement. I have accordingly registered the abovementioned six tanks as Government sources of irrigation and classified them in the III class. As regards the other private tanks of which there are 24, all except two are very small ones and irrigate less than ten acres. These will be registered as poramboke, but will not be recognized as regular sources of irrigation, as they are insignificant in character and irrigate only small extents. The lands irrigated by these tanks have, however, been localized, and I propose to register them as manavari, just like lands irrigated with the help of 'achukattus', water in this case being impounded in a rough tank to irrigate the fields cultivated. In the event of these tanks being improved and

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maintained at the expense of Government in the future, the tanks may then be recognized as Government irrigation sources and the lands under them, which are now classed as manavari, transferred to wet and assessed at the appropriate wet rates. Power to this effect may be reserved to Government in the settlement notification to be published.

The two excepted tanks are in the village of Puchikapadu. One of these tanks called locally by the name of Dasari Pullayya tank belongs to the Dasari family, the hereditary village munsif of the place. It is a recognized private tank but there are no conditions attached to the recognition and it should in the ordinary course have been proposed for transfer to poramboke and recognition as a Government source of irrigation. The late head of the family Dasari Pullayya is reported to have spent considerable sums in widening and repairing the tank and in renewing the bunds that had been washed away by heavy floods. The tank-bed area is about 50 acres and an extent of 63 acres is being cultivated with paddy under the tank. The tank affords supply for a period of from six to nine months and according to settlement principles deserves to be placed in the second class. But considering the fact that the Dasari family have spent very large sums of money on the construction and repair of this tank, I propose that the tank may be continued to be registered as private, the tank-bed being assessed at dry rates and the ayacut under it assessed at a special rate of Re. 1 per acre, and any extension of cultivation beyond the ayacut now fixed charged with the usual water-rate. The other tank is a smaller one fit only for the III class and is an unrecognized private tank constructed by Dasari Basavayya, the present village munsif of Puchikapadu and a brother of the late Pullayya. Here also the owner has spent a substantial amount for renewing the bund of the tank which had been washed away last year. I therefore recommend the same treatment for this tank also. The financial result of this proposal is dealt with in paragraph 8 below. It may be laid down that the recognition of these two tanks as private is subject to the condition that if the Tank Restoration Scheme Party investigating the irrigation sources in these parts raises any objection to such recognition, the recognition will be cancelled. So far as I could see, the set two tanks do not intercept supply to any Government source of irrigation.

7. *Money rates.*—The circumstances of the 42 villages under settlement are very similar in every respect to those in the twenty settled villages of the Polavaram taluk. I therefore recommend that the rates proposed for those villages in connexion with their ensuing resettlement may be applied to the 42 villages also. The rates proposed are as shown below :—

Dry.

Soil classification.	III group. rate.			IV group. rate.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
*IV-4, V-3, VII-4, VIII-1 ...	0	12	0	0	9	0
VIII-2, IV-5	0	9	0	0	5	0
VIII-3, VIII-4, VIII-5	0	5	0	0	5	0

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Wet.

Soil classification.	II Class.			III Class.		
	Taram.	Rate.		Taram.	Rate.	
		RS.	A.	P.		RS. A. P.
IV-4	9	5	4	0	10	4 7 0
VII-4	11	3	14	0	13	2 11 0
VIII-1	9	5	4	0	11	3 14 0
" 2	10	4	7	0	12	3 0 0
" 3	11	3	14	0	14	2 6 0

The notation of the tarams as shown above is the same as that in the other settled upland villages in the district. The same notation has also been adopted in the diplot registers of the settled villages of the Polavaram division.

As regards manavari land, I recommend that rates one taram higher than the appropriate dry rates may be adopted. The proposed rates are—

Re. 1-2-0, Re. 0-12-0 and Re. 0-9-0.

In addition to lands irrigated by tanks with an ayacut of less than 10 acres, all lands irrigated by the impounding of surface drainage will also be registered as manavari, provided that by such impounding supply to any Government source is not intercepted. In those cases in which the 'achukattu' cultivation is found to be obviously objectionable, the lands have been classed as dry. The registry as manavari in respect of the other achukattu lands is provisional pending the results of the investigation by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party. The extent of land provisionally classed as manavari is 40 acres. For the purposes of the financial results, these lands have been treated as 'dry.'

8. *Financial results.*—The subjoined statement shows the financial results of the application of the proposed rates to the occupied dry, wet and manavari lands in the 42 villages under report. In regard to lands under the two tanks in Puchikopadu village which it is proposed to recognize, as private, I have already recommended a special rate of Re. 1 per acre. The financial results in respect of those lands have been worked out on that basis.

Description of land.	Area as per revision survey.	Assessment under the experimental settlement of Mr. Cammiade.	Assessment at proposed rates.	Increase.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Wet	334 94	272 10 0	1,044 13 0	772 3 0
Special rate	74 67	18 10 0	74 10 0	56 0 0
Dry	13,001 61	3,473 9 0	5,884 1 0	2,410 8 0
Manavari	111 71	32 14 0	75 8 0	42 10 0
Total	13,522 73	3,797 11 0	7,079 0 0	3,281 6 0

Detailed particulars will be found in Appendix VI.

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The proposals, if sanctioned, will result in a total enhancement of 86.40 per cent. The relatively high percentage of enhancement in the case of wet rates has to be explained by the fact that the rates under the experimental settlement were very low (the maximum being only Rs. 1-4-0 per acre) and disproportionately so compared with the scale of rates in any recognized settlement table. Except in the case of two tanks in Kannapuram village, all other registered sources of irrigation have been grouped in the third or lowest class, and as has already been stated the soils have also been placed in the lowest possible series. All possible concession has also been shown in the matter of dry grouping. Any further reduction or lowering of the classification is not justified by the existing state of things. The enhancement in the case of the dry rates is extremely moderate. The enhancement at the settlement of the 17 rented villages settled in 1899 was 285 per cent in the case of wet lands and 140 per cent in the case of dry lands. A statement showing the extent of occupied land under each money rate, separately for the different descriptions of land is also appended (Appendix VII). It will be seen that only an extent of 3.41 acres or 1 per cent of the total wet area is assessed at the top rate of Rs. 5-4-0.

The following statement shows the loss in revenue involved in the recognition of the tanks in Puchikapadu village as private and the adoption of a special rate for the lands in the ayacut, as compared with the wet assessment otherwise leviable:—

Area.	Assessment at proposed wet rates.	Assessment at proposed special rate on the ayacut.	Assessment of dry rate on tank bed.	Total columns 3 and 4.	Difference.
ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
77-57	283 4 0	77 9 0	18 3 0	95 12 0	187 8 0

This sacrifice in revenue is, I submit, justified by the facts already set out in support of my proposal to treat the tanks as private.

9. *Second crop*.—There is no second crop cultivation on wet lands and I propose that no charge need be made for a second crop during the currency of the proposed settlement.

10. *Inams*.—The question of the treatment of inams in these villages was very elaborately dealt with by Mr. Cammiade in his report on the experimental settlement. It was then ordered that lands which had been recognized and treated as inam from a period anterior to survey should be admitted as such up to an area equal to the area entered in the title deed plus 10 per cent thereof, the remaining area if any being apparently treated as inam excess. In the case of unlocalizable inams the Government saw no grounds for their recognition as inams. In connexion with the proposed settlement a further enquiry into inams and the so-called inam excesses has been made, and excesses over the area granted as inam plus the allowances under Board's Standing Order No. 61 have been localized. These will be assessed as ryotwari land in the name of the inamdar in occupation. [Vide paragraph 7 (3) of Mr. Holdsworth's report and paragraph 3 (3) of Board's reference printed on pages 5 and 8 of G. O. No. 2221, Revenue, dated 25th September 1928.]

11. *Trees*.—At the experimental settlement of Mr. Cammiade it was ordered that all trees in the 42 villages in question should be registered in

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the accounts as belonging to Government, the Koya's enjoyment of the trees being in no way interfered with. As under the proposed settlement occupancy rights will be recognized in respect of lands under occupation, tree value will not be collected for trees standing in occupied lands in which private rights of property will be recognized. [Vide paragraph 3 (5) of Board's reference on page 9 of G.O. No. 2221, Revenue, dated 25th September 1928.] As regards trees standing on assessed waste and poramboke lands, the procedure recommended in Board's Reference F. No. 3383/26-2, dated 30th July 1926, and approved in paragraph 6 (4) of G.O. No. 2874, Revenue, dated 8th December 1928, will be adopted.

12. *Darkhasts, relinquishments, remissions and maintenance of village accounts.*—Concurrently with the introduction of regular settlement, there is no reason why the ordinary rules in respect of the above subjects, which are already in force in the settled villages, should not be introduced in the villages in question.

13. *Kistbandi.*—At present, kist is collected in two equal instalments—the first instalment payable on 15th October and the second instalment on 15th February. In the settled villages of the division the kistbandi is one of three instalments, viz., As. 4 in January, As. 4 in February and As. 8 in March. Though a two-instalment kist might have been suitable when the assessment on lands was so low as at the experimental settlement, the collection of the enhanced settlement assessment in two instalments would, it seems to me, cause hardship. Much can no doubt be said in favour of October kist, for it is in that season that 'gingelly' is harvested. I invite attention, in this connexion, to the remarks in paragraph 8 of the endorsement of Mr. E. B. Elwin, Collector of Godavari, on Mr. Cammiade's report printed in G.O. No. 2233, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1911. As recommended by Mr. Elwin, I would suggest that the present kistbandi of two equal instalments may be replaced by one of four equal instalments payable in October, November, February and March.

14. *Increment remissions.*—I see no objection to the adoption of the procedure for the grant of increment remissions proposed by Mr. Holdsworth and approved in G.O. No. 2874, Revenue, dated 8th December 1928, though cases requiring the grant of increment remission are not likely to be numerous, seeing that the combined enhancement on account of the adoption of the new rates is only 86 per cent and that the total extent of wet lands in respect of which alone, the enhancement is above 100 per cent, represents but a very small proportion of occupied lands.

15. *Water-rates.*—The scale of water-rate proposed by Mr. Holdsworth for the uplands of the East Godavari district in his report on the water-rates appended to his scheme report may apply to the present tract also. The Government sources in the 42 villages will fall in the second group for purposes of water-rate and the appropriate enhanced rate of Rs. 4 will therefore be levied in revision of the existing rate of Re. 1.

16. *Duration of settlement.*—The settlement may run for the usual period of thirty years subject to the modification that if it is not introduced at the same time as the resettlement of the settled villages of the district, the period of this settlement may coincide with that of the resettlement in the settled villages.

17. A draft notification for the settlement is also appended

Appendix I.

Statement showing the area under different heads of the 42 villages of Polavaram division,
East Godavari district, experimentally settled by Mr. Cammaide.

Particulars.	Government.							Inam.	Unassessed.	Poramboke.	Total.
	Occupied.				Unoccupied.						
	Wet.	Special rate.	Manavari.	Dry.	Wet.	Manavari.	Dry.				
(i) As per 'Cammaide' diglott	ACS. 150.59	ACS. ..	ACS. ..	ACS. 13,562.81	ACS. ..	ACS. ..	ACS. 5,365.03	ACS. 411.54	ACS. ..	ACS. 4,358.98	ACS. 23,848.95
(ii) As per Revenue accounts of fasli 1338.	151.75	..	..	13,717.20	..	..	5,366.39	303.71	..	4,311.16	23,850.21
(iii) As revision surveyed and classified ..	334.94	74.57	111.71	13,001.51	2.80	2.18	5,577.40	306.14	1,762.80	2,690.28	23,864.33

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Appendix II.

Statement showing area cropped in the 42 villages (experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade) of Polavaram division for fasli 1337.

Particulars.	Area. ACS.	Percentage.
Cereals—		
1. Paddy	848	9
2. Cholam	2,767	31
3. Cumbu	248	3
4. Ragi	193	2
5. Others	908	10
Pulses—		
6. Horsegram	431	5
7. Others	681	8
Oil-seeds—		
8. Gingelly	1,031	11
9. Castor	1,718	19
Narcotics and Drugs—		
10. Tobacco	37	...
11. Topes	135	2
12. Sundries	3	...
Total ...	9,000	100

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Statement showing the average monthly rainfall in inches for the period from 1914 to 1928.

Particulars.	Dry weather.				Hot weather.			South-west monsoon.					North-east monsoon.				
	(2) January.	(3) February.	(4) March.	(5) Total.	(6) April.	(7) May.	(8) Total.	(9) June.	(10) July.	(11) August.	(12) September.	(13) Total.	(14) October.	(15) November.	(16) December.	(17) Total.	(18) Grand total.
(1)																	
Polarium District average	0.39	0.12	0.65	1.16	1.47	2.50	3.97	6.19	10.29	6.90	6.96	30.34	6.22	2.72	0.01	8.86	44.42
.. ..	0.46	0.31	0.63	1.29	0.89	2.37	3.26	5.42	9.07	7.33	7.66	29.47	7.73	5.03	0.06	12.82	46.84

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Appendix IV.

Statement showing seasonal remissions for faslis 1331 to 1338.

Faslis.	20 resettled villages.				42 villages experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade.			
	Water remission.	Shavi remission.	Other seasonal remissions.	Total.	Waste remission.	Shavi remission.	Other seasonal remissions.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1331		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1332		911 13	..	911 13	..	113 10	..	113 10
1333		..	0 4	0 4	..	..	..	..
1334		164 0	..	164 0	..	..	..	..
1335		..	..	..	..	..	6 12	6 12
1336		756 11	..	756 11	..	19 7	6 12	26 3
1337		43 14	..	43 14	..	..	6 12	6 12
1338		70 9	..	70 9	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	1,946 15	0 4	1,947 3	..	133 1	20 4	153 5
Average ..	..	243 6	..	243 6	..	16 10	2 8	19 2

NOTE.—No records are available for faslis prior to fasli 1331.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
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Appendix V.

Statement showing classification of soils in the 42 villages experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade, Polavaram division, East Godavari district.

Classification.		Revision survey area.			Total.	
Class.	Sort.	Occupied	Unoccupied	Inam.	Area	Percentage to total area classified.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
(a) <i>Wet.</i>						
4	4	10 84	..	..	10 84	2 45
Total, Regar ..		10 84	..	..	10 84	2 45
7	4	168 12	..	52 37	220 49	49 86
8	1	3 41	..	28 64	32 05	7 25
	2	118 11	..	23 42	141 53	32 01
	3	34 46	2 80	..	37 26	8 43
Total, Red ferruginous ..		324 10	2 80	104 43	431 33	97 55
Total, Wet ..		334 94	2 80	104 43	442 17	100
(b) <i>Special rate.</i>						
		74 57	..	..	74 57	100
(c) <i>Dry.</i>						
4	4	57 05	8 62	..	65 67	0 35
	5	46 98	..	..	46 98	0 25
5	3	63 54	..	..	63 54	0 34
Total, Regar ..		167 57	8 62	..	176 19	0 94
7	4	674 65	5 88	7 52	688 05	3 66
8	1	823 93	6 80	30 14	860 87	4 58
	2	4,615 55	296 15	56 65	4,868 35	25 92
	3	5,310 49	2,003 14	107 40	7,421 03	39 52
	4	1,487 80	3,247 18	..	4,734 98	25 21
	5	21 52	9 63	..	31 15	0 17
Total, Red ferruginous ..		12,833 94	5,568 78	201 71	18,604 43	99 06
Total, Dry ..		13,001 51	5,577 40	201 71	18,780 62	100
(d) <i>Manavari.</i>						
7	4	7 06	..	..	7 06	6 20
8	1	3 93	..	..	3 93	3 45
	2	39 25	0 62	..	39 87	35 01
	3	56 77	0 85	..	57 62	50 59
	4	4 70	0 71	..	5 41	4 75
Total, Manavari ..		111 71	2 18	..	113 89	100

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Appendix VI.

Statement showing financial results of occupied wet and special rate lands in the 42 villages of Polavaram division experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade.

Number and name of the village.	Revision survey extent.	Assessment under the experimental settlement of Mr. Cammiade on area in column (2).	Settlement assessment on area in column (2).	Increase.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

(a) Wet.

	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3. Muddappagudem	25.92	16 3 0	82 11 0	66 8 0
5. Rajanagaram	3.28	2 1 0	8 13 0	6 12 0
6. Kota Ramachandrapuram ..	10.00	7 8 0	30 0 0	22 8 0
12. Ravvarigudem	10.05	7 9 0	30 2 0	22 9 0
16. Ammapalem	7.72	4 13 0	18 5 0	13 8 0
17. Gurzavaram	6.61	4 15 0	19 13 0	14 14 0
18. Chimalavarigudem	15.27	11 7 0	45 13 0	34 6 0
19. Mahadevapuram	39.68	29 12 0	119 1 0	89 5 0
20. Kannapuram	85.07	106 5 0	334 5 0	228 0 0
22. Ragappagudem	26.01	16 4 0	61 12 0	45 8 0
24. Achahayypalem	14.76	9 4 0	44 5 0	35 1 0
30. Rajamundry	90.57	56 9 0	249 13 0	193 4 0
Total, Wet	334.94	272 10 0	1,044 13 0	772 3 0

(b) Special rate.

34. Puchikapadu	67.85	16 15 0	67 14 0	50 15 0
35. Veerampalem	6.72	1 11 0	6 12 0	5 1 0
Total, Special rate	74.57	18 10 0	74 10 0	56 0 0

(c) Statement showing financial results of occupied dry lands.

1. Saripallikunta	62.31	15 9 0	19 8 0	3 15 0
2. Lakshmipuram	400.76	87 13 0	130 8 0	42 11 0
3. Muddappagudem	437.99	109 9 0	209 8 0	99 15 0
4. Kōvada	238.92	59 12 0	145 6 0	85 10 0
5. Rajanagaram	288.29	72 1 0	124 15 0	52 14 0
6. Kota Ramachandrapuram ..	371.18	116 0 0	150 9 0	34 9 0
7. Kurasam Kannappagudem ..	202.63	50 11 0	63 5 0	12 10 0
8. Pandugudem	354.10	66 6 0	151 2 0	84 12 0
9. Kamayyakunta	474.61	149 7 0	238 15 0	89 8 0
10. Lankapalli	101.47	38 1 0	56 7 0	18 6 0
11. Bandarlagudem	368.61	138 4 0	213 8 0	75 4 0
12. Ravvarigudem	315.24	98 8 0	126 2 0	27 10 0
13. Puliramudugudem	480.28	120 2 0	229 0 0	108 14 0
14. Itikalakunta	303.86	76 0 0	167 13 0	91 13 0
15. Merkagudem	247.80	46 7 0	87 14 0	41 7 0
16. Ammapalem	166.20	41 9 0	51 15 0	10 6 0
17. Gunzavaram	97.40	30 7 0	43 5 0	12 14 0
18. Chimalavarigudem	149.02	46 9 0	52 7 0	5 14 0
19. Mahadevapuram	138.19	43 3 0	77 12 0	34 9 0
20. Kannapuram	589.82	294 14 0	442 6 0	147 8 0
21. Khandrikagudem	247.74	46 7 0	91 1 0	44 10 0
22. Ragappagudem	276.54	51 14 0	120 12 0	68 14 0
23. Ramannapalem	227.17	56 13 0	109 5 0	52 8 0
24. Achayypalem	362.83	68 0 0	209 7 0	141 7 0

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Statement showing financial results of occupied wet and special rate lands in the 42 villages of Polavaram division experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade—*cont.*

Number and name of the village.	Revision survey extent.	Assessment under the experimental settlement of Mr. Cammiade on area in column (2).	Settlement assessment on area in column (2).	Increase.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

(c) Statement showing financial results of occupied dry lands—*cont.*

	ACS	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
25. Nimmalagudem	274 19	137 2 0	185 7 0	48 5 0
26. Palakunta	556 63	139 2 0	216 1 0	76 15 0
27. Chintalagudem	287 22	53 14 0	136 9 0	82 11 0
28. Nagampalem	147 76	27 11 0	63 15 0	36 4 0
29. Mangayyapalem	137 68	25 13 0	61 1 0	35 4 0
30. Rajahmundry	1,438 58	359 11 0	807 2 0	447 7 0
31. Bottappagudem	184 78	46 4 0	110 7 0	64 3 0
32. Yerrayyagudem	190 65	47 11 0	90 1 0	42 6 0
33. Ankannagudem	469 22	116 12 0	146 11 0	29 15 0
34. Puchikapadu	555 83	144 15 0	173 11 0	28 12 0
35. Veerampalem	27 51	6 14 0	8 10 0	1 12 0
36. Jagannathapuram	153 50	38 6 0	48 0 0	9 10 0
37. Rachannagudem	595 32	195 0 0	186 0 0	9 0 0
38. Gopalapuram	376 66	80 14 0	117 7 0	36 9 0
39. Lankapalli	48 81	6 2 0	15 4 0	9 2 0
40. Tatirumudugudem	323 97	60 13 0	101 4 0	40 7 0
41. Jillellagudem	238 78	44 13 0	74 10 0	29 13 0
42. Bottappagudem	92 56	17 6 0	28 15 0	11 9 0

Abstract.

Pagewar total, Dry ..	2,932 26	765 5 0	1,290 3 0	524 14 0
	3,970 70	1,159 1 0	2,022 11 0	863 10 0
	5,443 24	1,426 3 0	2,366 6 0	940 3 0
	655 31	123 0 0	204 13 0	81 13 0
	13,001 51	3,473 9 0	5,884 1 0	2,410 8 0

(d) Statement showing the financial results of occupied manavari lands.

3. Muddappagudem	7 66	1 15 0	4 5 0	2 6 0
4. Kovvada	7 06	1 12 0	7 15 0	6 3 0
5. Rajanagarani	2 50	0 10 0	1 7 0	0 13 0
6. Kotaramachandrapuram	8 73	2 11 0	5 2 0	2 7 0
14. Itikalakunta	5 39	1 6 0	4 1 0	2 11 0
15. Merikagudem	3 31	0 10 0	2 8 0	1 14 0
16. Ammapalem	8 45	2 2 0	4 12 0	2 10 0
17. Gunzavaram	3 82	1 3 0	2 14 0	1 11 0
20. Kannapuram	3 93	1 15 0	4 7 0	2 8 0
31. Bottappagudem	6 09	1 8 0	4 9 0	3 1 0
32. Yerrayyagudem	24 10	6 1 0	16 4 0	10 3 0
33. Ankannagudem	17 99	6 3 0	10 2 0	3 15 0
34. Puchikapadu	7 68	3 5 0	4 5 0	1 0 0
37. Rachannagudem	5 00	1 9 0	2 13 0	1 4 0
Total, Manavari	111 71	32 14 0	75 8 0	42 10 0

Abstract.

Wet	334 94	272 10 0	1,044 13 0	772 3 0
Special rate	74 57	18 10 0	74 10 0	56 0 0
Dry	13,001 51	3,473 9 0	5,884 1 0	2,410 8 0
Manavari	111 71	32 14 0	75 8 0	42 10 0
Total	13,522 73	3,797 11 0	7,079 0 0	3,281 5 0

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Appendix VII.

Statement showing the extent of occupied land under each money rate for the different description of land in the 42 villages experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade, Polavaram division.

Money rate.	Occupied area (revision survey).	Percentage of area to total area under the money rate.	Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>(a) Wet.</i>			
	RS. A. P.	ACS	RS. A. P.
	5 4 0	3 41	1 02
	3 14 0	92 50	358 7 0
	3 0 0	118 11	354 5 0
	2 11 0	86 46	232 6 0
	2 6 0	34 46	81 13 0
Total	334 94	100 00	1,044 13 0
<i>(b) Special rate.</i>			
	1 0 0	74 57	74 10 0
<i>(c) Dry.</i>			
	0 12 0	1,619 17	53 33
	0 9 0	4,448 48	34 22
	0 5 0	6,933 86	12 45
Total	13,001 51	100	5,884 1 0
<i>(d) Manavari.</i>			
	1 2 0	10 99	9 84
	0 12 0	34 25	30 66
	0 9 0	66 47	59 50
Total	111 71	100	75 8 0

Reference—No. F. 8544/28-8, Revenue, dated 29th November 1929.

The proposals of the Special Settlement Officer, No. I Party, for the settlement of the 42 villages of Polavaram division, East Godavari district, experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade are submitted to Government.

2. *Leading features of the experimental settlement by Mr. Cammiade.*—The experimental settlement conducted by Mr. Cammiade in 1911 under the orders in G.O. No. 2233, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1911, marked the establishment of direct relations between Government and the cultivators in supersession of the renting or *izara* system which had obtained previously. A flat rate based on the average rents for the ten years preceding fasli 1319 was imposed

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on both dry and wet lands subject to a maximum of annas 8 in the case of dry lands and Re. 1 in the case of wet lands. The rents varied from annas 2 to annas 8 in the case of dry and annas 6 to Re. 1 in the case of wet lands and no extra charge was levied for second-crop cultivation. The experimental settlement which was declared only provisional was reported to be a success and in their Order No. 544, Revenue, dated 8th February 1918, Government directed its continuance until the next resettlement of the settled villages of the division subject to the modification that the wet rates fixed by Mr. Cammiade were to be enhanced by 25 per cent and that a uniform water-rate of Re. 1 per acre was to be charged on lands irrigated with water from Government sources of irrigation.

3. *Economic condition of the tract.*—The economic condition of the tract is described in detail in paragraph 5 of the Special Settlement Officer's report. It appears to be on the whole fairly satisfactory. The population has increased since the experimental settlement. Rainfall is generally copious. The cost of cultivation is low and the Koyas derive substantial income from the produce of fruit trees.

4. *Proposals for settlement—Classification of soil and dry grouping.*—The classification of soils has been carried out with great care and the sorts determined with due consideration after detailed inspection by gazetted officers. The dry grouping is also appropriate. The Board supports the Special Settlement Officer's proposals.

The classification of irrigation sources has proceeded on the lines adopted for the settled villages of Polavaram. The Board accepts the classification assigned by the Special Settlement Officer to the 12 existing and the 7 newly recognized sources. His proposal to register the 22 smaller tanks irrigating less than 10 acres as poramboke and to register the lands under them as manavari may be approved. In respect of two private tanks in the village of Puchikapadu which belong to the Dasari family, the Special Settlement Officer recommends that although the conditions of their grant do not warrant their registry as private tanks they may be registered as such and the ayacut assessed at a special rate of Re. 1 per acre in view of the large expenditure incurred towards their upkeep by the Dasari family, subject to the condition that the recognition will be cancelled if the Tank Restoration Scheme Party raises any objection. The Collector is, however, of opinion that there should be no exception to the general principles and sees no reason to accord a special treatment to these tanks. The Board agrees with the Collector and recommends that these two tanks may be recognized as Government sources of irrigation and placed in the appropriate class.

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5. *Money rates*.—The Board supports the Special Settlement Officer's proposals to adopt the rates sanctioned for the settled villages of this division for wet and dry lands and to rate manavari lands one taram higher than the appropriate dry rate.

6. *Second-crop charge*.—(Paragraph 9 of the *Special Settlement Officer's report*).—There is no second-crop cultivation on wet lands and the Special Settlement Officer proposes that no charge need be made for second crop during the currency of the settlement. The Collector, however, considers that necessary provision should be made for levying second-crop charge during the currency of the proposed settlement. The Board agrees with the Collector.

7. The Board supports the Special Settlement Officer's proposals in paragraphs 10 to 15 of the report regarding—

- (i) Treatment of excess in inams.
- (ii) Trees.
- (iii) Darkhasts, relinquishments, remissions and maintenance of village accounts.
- (iv) Kistbandi.
- (v) Increment remission.
- (vi) Water-rate.

8. *Duration of settlement*.—The settlement now to be introduced in these 42 villages may expire with that of the resettlement of the rest of the district.

9. A draft notification of the lines on which settlement will be carried out in the tract is enclosed.

10. The Special Settlement Officer enquires whether the scheme report should be translated and published in diglot in the District Gazette. As the connected previous papers have already been placed on the Editors' Table (vide G.O. No. 2221, Revenue, dated 25th September 1928) the Board requests the orders of Government whether the present scheme report may also be published for general information.

B. G. HOLDSWORTH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with a map }
" Special Settlement Officer, No. 1 Party } with a draft notification.
" Collector of East Godavari }

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Enclosure

Draft Notification.

The period for which the existing rates of land assessment were sanctioned in the 42 villages of the Polavaram Division, East Godavari district, settled on special lines experimentally in accordance with G.O. No. 2233, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1911, and G.O. No. 544, Revenue, dated 8th February 1918, expired in fasli 1338. In their Order Press No. 2874, Revenue, dated 8th December 1928, Government directed that the villages be settled on ryotwari principles. A revision of the rates and conditions of assessment will, therefore, be carried out with effect from fasli 1339 in accordance with the orders in G.O. No. Revenue, dated .

2. The settlement will be carried out on the lines approved for the resettlement of the 20 other villages of the Polavaram Division which have already been settled on ryotwari principles. The following is a brief summary of the principal changes which will be made at the settlement.

3. *Classification of soils.*—The soils will be classified in accordance with the system adopted in the case of the already settled villages of the Polavaram Division. They will be divided into two main series—Regar and Red ferruginous, each of these series being divided into two classes—‘loamy’ and ‘sandy’. These classes will again be subdivided into sorts on the basis of the five sorts system.

In describing the classes the following symbols will be used :—

- IV means Regar loam.
 V „ Regar sand.
 VII „ Red ferruginous loam.
 VIII „ Red ferruginous sand.

Arabic numerals following the Roman figures in the tables in paragraphs 4, 5 (4) and 6 (1) below denote the sorts of soil.

4. *Dry lands.*—Dry lands in 32 out of the 42 villages will be placed in the third group, as in the case of the villages in the Polavaram Division already settled. The remaining villages are less accessible than the former and all dry lands in them will accordingly be placed in the IV group. The subjoined statement shows the number and name of the several villages and the group assigned to each.

III Group.

Number and name of village.	Number and name of village.	Number and name of village.
1. Saripallakunta.	12. Ravvarigudem.	23. Ramannapalem.
2. Lakshmipuram.	13. Puliramudugudem.	24. Achchayypalem.
3. Muddappagudem.	14. Itikalakunta.	25. Nimmalagudem.
4. Kovvada.	15. Merakagudem.	26. Palagunta.
5. Rajanagaram.	16. Ammapalem.	27. Chintalagudem.
6. Kotaramachandrapuram.	17. Gunjavaram.	28. Nagampalem.
7. Kurasankannappagudem.	18. Chimalavarigudem.	29. Nagayypalem.
8. Pandugudem.	19. Mahadevapuram.	30. Rajahmundry.
9. Kamayyagunta.	20. Kannapuram.	31. Bottappagudem.
10. Lankapalle.	21. Khandrikagudem.	32. Errayyagudem.
11. Bandarlagudem.	22. Ragappagudem.	

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Number and name of
village.Number and name of
village.Number and name of
village.*IV Group.*

33. Ankanagudem.
34. Puchikapadu.
35. Veerampalem.
36. Jagannadhapuram.

37. Raahanagudem.
38. Gopalapuram.
39. Lankalapalli.
40. Tatiramudugudem.

41. Jillalagudem.
42. Bottappagudem.

The rates of assessment adopted are given below :—

Dry.

Soil classification.	III Group.				IV Group.			
	Rate.				Rate.			
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	
IV-4, V-3, VII-4, VIII-1	..	..	..	..	0	12	0	0 9 0
VIII-2, IV-5	..	..	..	..	0	9	0	0 5 0
VIII-3, VIII-4, VIII-6	..	..	..	..	0	5	0	0 5 0

5. *Wet lands.*—(1) There are 21 Government irrigation sources in the tract under settlement. Three of these sources will be placed in the II class and the rest in the III class. The method of classification adopted is the same as that in the villages of the Polavaram Division already settled on ryotwari principles.

(2) Lands which have been regularly under wet cultivation under the above irrigation sources for five years and from which, in the opinion of the Settlement Officer, it is impossible to exclude Government water will be registered as 'wet'.

(3) If at any time during the term of the settlement, a defect on account of which an irrigation source has been placed in a lower class is remedied by the Government or if any source is improved or any new source constructed or maintained by Government, the Government shall be at liberty to revise the settlement classification or to assign a suitable classification as the case may be to such sources and to impose such wet rates of assessment or such water-rate as they may deem fit on the lands commanded by such sources.

(4) The rates of assessment on wet lands will be as shown below :—

Wet.

Soil classification.	II Class.				III Class.			
	Taram.		Rate.		Taram.		Rate.	
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	
IV-4	9	5	4	0	10	4	7	0
VII-4	11	3	14	0	13	2	11	0
VIII-1	9	5	4	0	11	3	14	0
2	10	4	7	0	12	3	0	0
3	11	3	14	0	14	2	6	0

6. *Manavari lands.*—(1) Lands irrigated with Government water either from small tanks other than those that will be registered as Government irrigation sources or by the impounding of surface drainage by means of

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'achukattus' which do not intercept supply to any Government source of irrigation, will be registered as 'manavari' and assessed at a rate one taram higher than the appropriate dry rate shown in paragraph 4 above. The following rates will be adopted:—

Soil classification.	III GROUP. Rate.			IV GROUP. Rate.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
IV-4, V-3, VII-4, VIII-1	1	2	0	0	12	0
VIII-2, IV-5	0	12	0	0	9	0
VIII-3, VIII-4, VIII-5	0	9	0	0	9	0

(2) The 'small tanks' referred to in clause (1) above are tanks standing on land that will be classed as poramboke at the settlement the maximum area irrigated under which during any of the previous years was less than 10 acres. If at any time during the currency of the settlement any of these tanks are repaired by Government, the Government reserve to themselves the power to transfer the 'manavari' lands under it to the head of 'wet' and to assess them at the appropriate 'wet' rates or to levy such water-rates on them as they may deem suitable. For this purpose a suitable classification will then be assigned to the tanks.

(3) In the case of lands irrigated by the impounding of surface drainage, the authority that should finally decide whether the 'achukattu' does or does not intercept supply to a Government source is the Tank Restoration Scheme Party. If the investigation by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party is completed before the settlement is introduced, lands which are cultivated with the aid of achukattus which do not intercept the supply to any Government source, will be classed as manavari and assessed at the appropriate manavari rates. If the investigation is not complete in time for settlement, the lands irrigated with the aid of achukattus will be classed as dry, but will be transferred to manavari after the investigation by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party has been completed and such investigation shows that the achukattus do not intercept the supply to any Government source.

7. *Charge for second crop.*—No land will be registered as consolidated double crop wet at settlement. The charge for a second crop when raised on land registered as single crop will be in accordance with paragraph 1 (1) and (2) of Board's Standing Order No. 5 or whatever corresponding orders may be in force for the time being.

8. *Water cess on dry lands.*—The levy of water rate on dry lands will be governed by the rules notified by Government from time to time.

9. *Achukattus.*—The Government reserve to themselves the right to impose at any time during the period of the settlement whatever additional assessment they may deem necessary on any dry land on which wet crops are, or may hereafter be, raised by the aid of achukattus.

10. *Ground-rent.*—The Government reserve the right to impose at any time during the currency of the settlement whatever ground-rent they may deem necessary on ryotwari patta lands assigned subsequent to the date of this notification if they are used for building purposes.

11. *Inam excess.*—Excesses by revision survey over the area granted as inam plus the allowances sanctioned under Board's Standing Order No. 61 will be localized and assessed as ryotwari land and registered in the names of the inamdars in occupation.

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12. *Trees*.—No value will be collected for trees standing on land in which occupancy right will be recognized at settlement. As regards trees standing on porambokes and assessed waste lands, the rights of the Koyas in respect of trees which have been in their enjoyment by recognized custom will not be interfered with.

13. *Registry of holdings*.—Preliminary to settlement the latest revenue adangal was brought up to date and the result embodied in a fresh land register. This register shows the names of persons eligible to the grant of occupancy rights in the lands entered against their names. Persons possessing any interest in land forming the subject of settlement can obtain any information thereon from the Special Settlement Officer, No. I Party, Cocanada.

14. *Rough pattas*.—At the time of settlement a rough patta will be issued through the village headman to each of the persons registered in the land register, showing R.S. No. and subdivision, the Old No. and subdivision or letter, the description of the land, the registered sources of irrigation, taram, rate, revision survey area and the settlement assessment imposed. Every endeavour will be made to secure prompt delivery of these rough pattas to the pattadars concerned but non-resident and absentee pattadars must make their own arrangements to obtain the pattas from the village headman.

15. *Objection hearing*.—The date on which and the place at which objections to entries or omissions in rough pattas will be heard will be entered therein. Notice of the time and place fixed for hearing objections will be posted in the village chavadi, if there is one, or in some other conspicuous place in the village and will be published in the village by beat of tom-tom not less than ten days prior to the date of hearing. The headman and the karnam will attend at the time and place fixed for the disposal of objections. Orders passed at the hearing will be communicated then and there to the parties concerned. No objection petition will be received by the Special Settlement Officer after the date notified in the manner described above unless the delay in presenting the petition is explained to his satisfaction.

Errors found in the entries of rough pattas can be corrected at any time during or after settlement if brought to notice by the party interested; but petitions for alterations of demarcation are barred by the provisions of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923 and will not be entertained.

16. *Appeals*.—Parties must obtain written orders from the Special Settlement Officer before filing appeals against any decision passed under paragraph 15 to the Collector in respect of registration and to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement) in regard to other matters. Such appeals must be preferred to the Collector within 30 days and to the Board of Revenue within three months from the date of communication of the order appealed against. These periods are exclusive of the time occupied in obtaining copies of the order appealed against and in cases where the original order was communicated by post, they are also exclusive of the time which the order would take to reach the party in the ordinary course. With the appeal petition should be sent the original or a true copy or the order appealed against. Appeal petitions need not be stamped but copies and enclosures appended thereto should be stamped in accordance with the rules.

17. *Relinquishments*.—If it is found impossible to issue the rough pattas before the usual date fixed for the acceptance of relinquishments for the fasli in which the new rates are to be introduced, viz., 31st May 1930, the time

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within which relinquishments may be made will be extended until a month after the close of the enquiry into objections to the rough pattas in order to enable the pattadars to make such changes in their holdings as they may decide to make with reference to the assessment fixed at settlement. Lands relinquished must consist of entire survey fields or entire subdivisions shown in the rough pattas.

18. *Increment remission.*—When the settlement results in an increase of more than 100 per cent in the assessment payable on any individual patta, the increment will be spread over a series of years. This concession is called 'increment remission'. By this concession, the assessment payable in the first year of settlement will be the old assessment *plus* 100 per cent thereof. The balance of the enhancement will be collected in instalments of 50 per cent of the old assessment at intervals of five years until the full settlement assessment is reached.

19. *Kistbandi.*—The existing kistbandi of two equal instalments payable in October and February will be replaced by one of four instalments of annas four, each payable in October, November, February and March.

20. *Duration of settlement.*—(a) Subject to the provisions of clauses (b) and (c) below, the settlement will remain in force until the next resettlement of the rest of the district and the rates of assessment now sanctioned will not be changed during that period. Government reserve to themselves the right to revise thereafter the assessment on lands in such manner as may then seem just and proper, but no enhancement of assessment will then be made in respect of any additional value which may have been imparted to land by improvements effected by the ryots, whether such improvements have been carried out by money borrowed from Government or otherwise.

(b) The Government reserve the right to alter or revise within the period fixed for the duration of the settlement the classification of the lands adopted at the settlement and to impose additional assessment or to substitute ground-rent for assessment as the case may be in the following cases:—

(1) Where a second wet or irrigated dry crop is raised on registered single crop wet land—vide paragraph 7 above.

(2) When on lands classed as 'dry' wet crops are or may hereafter be raised by the aid of 'achukattus'—vide paragraph 9 above.

(3) Where ryotwari lands assigned subsequent to the date of the settlement notification are used for building purposes—vide paragraph 10 above.

(4) Where the irrigation of the land has been improved by the Government during the currency of the settlement.

(5) Where the lands have been included in the ayakat of any irrigation work constructed or extended by Government during the currency of the settlement.

(6) Where dry lands are converted into wet.

(7) Where the lands are included in the waterspread of a tank.

(c) The Government also reserve the right to change, from time to time, the rate of water charge and the method of calculating it in the case of lands not registered as wet.

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Order—No. 111, Revenue, dated 23rd January 1930.

The papers, relating to the settlement, according to the Madras ryotwari system, of the 42 villages of Polavaram division, East Godavari district, in which Mr. Cammiade carried out an experimental settlement in 1911 are laid on the table of the Legislative Council.

2. The scheme report should be published in English and Telugu in the district gazette. A period of two months should be allowed for the receipt of objections to the proposals. On the expiry of the period, any objections that may have been received should be submitted to the Government with the remarks of the Special Settlement Officer and the Board of Revenue.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary, Legislative Council Office.
 „ Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.
 Press.

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